

OFFICERS IN UNCLE SAM'S ARMY ARE TIED WITH MANY YARDS OF OFFICIAL RED TAPE

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—What a lot of red tape must now be unwound before an army officer can accept an honorary position outside the army, Col. William C. Gorgas, in charge of the department of Sanitation on the Panama Canal Zone discovered before he became third vice-president of the National Drainage congress, organized last month in Chicago to meet first in New Orleans, April 10-11. A committee will accompany members of Illinois Manufacturers' association on their trip to Panama to personally request the attendance of Col. Gorgas at the meeting. The correspondence concerning Col. Gorgas' election and his final acceptance with the approval of the secretary of war comprised seven letters and official documents; all on one sheet of letter paper pieced out to the length of legal cap. Col. Gorgas was nominated for the position Dec. 8. The following day Edmund T. Perkins, acting president, forwarded to the secretary of war a letter asking official consent to the relation. When this letter was received by the war department a slip of paper was pasted to the end and the letter was folded, writing inside, so as to give four folds. On the first fold are a number of endorsements, showing briefly the contents of the letter and the writer, his address and date; also the date of receipt, Dec. 11, and the file number, the Adjutant General's office stamp and file number, and the Surgeon General's stamp and file number. On the second fold is the first endorsement by the Adjutant General. Below this appears: "2nd. Indorsement. War department, office of Surgeon General, December 14, 1912. Respectfully returned to the Adjutant General of the army, recommending that Col. W. C. Gorgas, Medical Corps, be notified of his election as third vice-president of the National Drainage congress." On the third fold is the third endorsement from the Adjutant General, stating: "December 14, 1912. Respectfully referred to Colonel William C. Gorgas, Medical Corps, Cuba, Canal Zone, Panama, to note and return. By order of the secretary of war." On the third fold is also the fourth endorsement as follows: "Department of sanitation, office of the Chief sanitation officer, Ancon, C. Z., December 14, 1912. Respectfully returned."

S.S.S. CURES BLOOD POISON

No case of contagious blood poison is ever cured until the last particle of the virus has been removed from the circulation. The least taint left in the blood will sooner or later, cause a fresh outbreak of the trouble, with all its hideous and destructive symptoms of ulcerated mouth and throat, copper colored spots, falling hair, sores and ulcers, etc. No other medicine so surely cures contagious blood poison as S. S. S. It goes down into the blood and steadily and surely drives out every particle of the infection. It absolutely and perfectly purifies the blood, and leaves this vital fluid as fresh, rich and healthy as it could be. S. S. S. quickly takes effect on the blood, and gradually the symptoms disappear, the health is improved, the skin cleared of all spots, sores and other blemishes, the hair stops coming out, the mouth and throat heal and when S. S. S. has cleansed the system of the poison no trace of the disease is left. S. S. S. cures contagious blood poison because it is the greatest of all blood purifiers, tested and proven for more than forty years. Book on this disease with suggestions for home treatment, and any medical advice sent free to all who write.

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Be sure and attend the free concert to be given at our store on Wednesday evening, Jan. 10th. The Redewill Autopiano will be played and the result of the SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY CONTEST as announced recently will be given.

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SAYS HE HAS GOOD DEFENSE

F. B. Williamson, Charged
With Assault, Says His
Witnesses Will Shed Different
Light on Story in
Court.

F. B. Williamson, who was placed under bond yesterday to appear for examination before Judge Parker next Tuesday afternoon on complaint of Mrs. Julia Cadwell, called at The Republican office yesterday and desired a little explanation concerning the story of the trouble. He said he did not care to enter into a newspaper controversy, or recite the facts on his side of the case, as they will all be brought out at the hearing, and he would only say that the story told by Mrs. Cadwell was grossly incorrect, both as to events preceding the incident and in respect of the charges of violence alleged.

He has the five men who accompanied him to assist in the removal of the house, whose testimony will clear up the last-named allegation, and states only that the extent of violence was in his taking her gently with his arm and pushing her away from the building when she tried to re-enter it, as the men were moving it. As to the rights of its ownership, titles, etc., all will be made clear in court.

Mr. Williamson says both himself and wife are members of the same order mentioned in the story of yesterday as caring for the complainant, and all he asks is that as many as desire of the membership of that society be present at the examination and decide for themselves if he has acted in any other than a kindly manner, or done more than was necessary to do to protect his own rights and interests.

THE REAL HERO OF THE SPANISH WAR.

P. P. Dunne, writing for the February Metropolitan, says, in "From the Bleachers," that: "Probably no class is more deserving of sympathy than those who go through a war without going to the war. We suppose that very few of our readers remember much about the war with Spain, but as it happens that it is the only war that we have observed at close range we can discuss it with a certain degree of experience. On the whole we judge the soldiers had a pretty good time. They seemed to enjoy it. The best proof that they didn't suffer much is that they found opportunity to grumble about the excellent old food, aged in the can. As a matter of fact it was highly nourishing food. It was nasty to look at and was probably better suited to sustain an Arctic expedition than a war in the tropics. But the army sent up a frantic protest which shows that the army hadn't enough to do to make it nasty."

In fact the veterans of this little one-sided war all acknowledge that they wished it had been livelier. Their enjoyment was marred by inactivity. Otherwise it was a pleasant outing. The climate was balmy. The enemy resisted enough to be interesting but went to bed at a respectable hour and did not interrupt the slumber of our troops with night attacks. The incompetency of our general officers was amusing. The mortality was not much above the normal for that latitude. No, it is not to these happy young fellows who were entrusted with the lighter part of the burden that our hearts go out but to those brave men (ourselves among the number) who stayed at home. When we recall the terrifying reports in the papers of the approach of the Spanish Armada under Cortes, whose guns were heard one day off the coast of Newfoundland and another within twenty miles of Sandy Hook; when we reflect on the heroes we were obliged to worship in the morning and lynch in the afternoon, we wonder that so many of us survived. The soldiers could rest after they had driven the Spaniard home to his supper. They could sit around the glowing ant-hills, discuss with proper feeling the views provided by the government and then sink into a profound slumber which would be broken only by the bugles sounding reveille or the land crabs crawling across their faces. But for us there was no rest. Figuratively speaking, we were in the trenches day and night, worried, frightened and taxed. We are the fellows who ought to hold reunions of our scattered forces and have pensions from congress."

SCATTERED FEDERAL ARCHIVES

It may be surprising information even to congress that federal archives are exposed to the fire peril, as well as subject to more subtle damage, and are so scattered and ill-assorted as to baffle the seeker for information among them. The library of congress alone is a fit repository; but a vast amount of the rich store is distributed among the department buildings. The historical association is justified in urging its own case in behalf of a national archives building. This body is incorporated by act of congress to care for "American history and history in America." It finds its operations badly embarrassed by the circumstances that so much material constituting original sources of information is hard to get at by reason of a lack of judicious arrangement. There is, further, the definite obstruction to the competent investigator from the fact that the multitude of offices provides little elbow room for anybody but those engaged in the daily routine. It is thus difficult to explore the material and to obtain facilities for handling it. Proliferous as is the government printing office, it appears that an immense store of documents remain in manuscript form. Thus the archives

ominous. "What is that thumping noise in the next room, mother?" "Hush. That's Laura dropping hints to her beau."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Wines and Liquors

Sweet Wines

California Port, large bottle... \$.50
Extra Choice Port... .75
Coakburn Oport (Imported)... 1.50
California Sherry, large bottle... \$.50
Extra Choice... .75
Duff Gordon Sherry (Imported)... 1.50

White Wines

Riesling, large bottle... \$.50
Sauterne, large bottle... .75
Sauterne, small bottle... .40
Virginia Dare, large bottle... .75
Etc.,

Whiskies

Native Pride, full quart... \$1.00
Phoenix Club... 1.25
Old Jordan, spring '03, (Bottled in bond)... 1.50
Old Overholt, 4th (Bottled in Bond)... 1.50
Green River (Bottled in Bond)... 1.50
Etc.

Wines in Bulk

Per gallon.
California Port, No. 0... \$1.00
California Port, No. 00... 1.25
California Port, No. 000... 1.50
Extra Fine Port... 2.00
California Sherry, No. 0... \$1.00
California Sherry, No. 00... 1.25
California Sherry, No. 000... 1.50
Extra Fine Sherry... 2.00

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of the department of state embrace some three thousand bound volumes of diplomatic papers hardly one-fourth of which are available in print. Elsewhere tons of manuscript material of which no copies exist are ranged upon miles of shelving, exposed to the hazard of fire, necessarily subject to deterioration, and removed from ready access. Not the least important of such collections are the files of the senate and house. "A greater part of the materials for United States history than is to be found in all other places put together" is thus scattered, unorganized and ill-protected. It is preservation is a manifest duty of those in charge of the government. It would seem necessary only to mention the condition to have the duty performed. The suitable provision, further, would be to the advantage of the departments in releasing to more important purposes the space now occupied by their respective collections.—Providence Journal.

BELGIUM AND PORTUGAL.

Catholics fear a catastrophe in Belgium almost at once, similar to that lately occurring in Portugal. Questions are involved, and they affect the Vatican and Germany. Plus X began, almost immediately he was elected, a new Code of Canon Law. A part of this code has been published and the whole work will be completed in one more year. It is expected. That published inflicts sentence of excommunication of the church, compel catholic priests to appear before civil tribunals. The question, a very important one, has attracted little attention in English speaking countries, but in Germany and Belgium has raised a storm.

Civil elections occur in Germany January 12, and in Belgium a short time afterward. In Germany the

centre party is in power, but the provision of the catholic code mentioned is being used with much effect. It is said, against this party. Nobody seems to expect the centre will be dislodged, but it may be weakened. It has issued a statement to the voters protesting its uniform adherence to freedom of religion and complete civic equality. The liberals are at the moment doing their utmost and the catholics are fearing what that utmost may be.

Belgium has a catholic government, but its majority is only seven. Catholics expect that the provision of the new code, used in the campaign there as in Germany may wipe out this small strength, and let in the liberals. The budget, just published for 1912 by the catholics shows remarkable and creditable savings over old liberal finance. It is feared at the Vatican, however, that may not avail, and it is stated by Vatican organs that if liberals gain a majority now Belgium is practically certain to adopt the course lately followed by both France and Portugal, and bring about a complete separation of church from the state. The nunciature at Brussels is one of the most important, and few remaining diplomatic posts of the Vatican.

CHURCH LUNCH CLUBS.

A new feature of institutional church work in New York is the lunch club for business women. The plan is to charge a small membership fee, usually 25 cents a month, and then to provide for members home-made foods at prices somewhat below restaurant ones. The chief gain is, however, in the social life made possible by the clubs, the rest rooms and in some instances various forms of recreation. So successful is one of these clubs that its membership fees are now distributed in charity.

The latest club of the kind to be started is that of the Brick Presbyterian church. Until a few years since this church was in one of the finest of Fifth avenue residence sections. It is still attended by Fifth avenue and Murray Hill families, and women from these families are behind the new venture. The famous church, having no suitable rooms of its own, will rent quarters near by. The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke was for fourteen years pastor of this church. So rapidly does business extend up Fifth avenue that discussion is now had by women of St. Thomas Episcopal and the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian churches, the last named that of the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett, pastor, about establishing such clubs.

The idea began with the Rev. W. Montague Greer, vicar of historic St. Paul's chapel, down town opposite the old postoffice. Members of this club now throng the churchyard in summer, and some attend the daily services within the chapel. The membership is 700 and there is a waiting list of 300. To accommodate the latter some enterprising women have formed another club across the street. Trades people complain of competition, but cannot help themselves. Grace and Calvary Episcopal churches, farther uptown, have successful clubs of this kind. At the latter there are organ recitals. All have more members offering than their rooms will admit.

ONLY ONE OBSTACLE.

Benevolent Person—You must have been laid up for six months and unable to get work! What was your complaint? The Man From Pentridge Prison (mournfully)—Th' walls was too 'igh, kind lady.—Th-Hits.

This Man Was Cured

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of Los Angeles, state of California, Benjamin Hoffman, who upon oath deposes and says:

I am fifty-three years of age, was born in Poland and emigrated to this country in 1881, where in Chicago, in 1905, I contracted pneumonia, was treated by Drs. Sachs and Johnson, both of whom stated that my right lung was affected and advised me to come to California. In 1907 I contracted a severe cold at Ocean Park, and from that time grew rapidly worse, with cough and general weakness. I was treated by several physicians, who pronounced my case that of Tuberculosis, and they stated that in my advanced age and condition they saw little hope of my recovery. I made application for admission to the Kaspar Cohn Hospital and was examined by Dr. Edelman, who refused me admission, saying that I was in the last stage of consumption and might die any day. A few weeks after that I began the use of the treatment called TUBERCLECID. This was on the 13th day of July, 1909, and at intervals of about thirty days had my sputum examined by the Los Angeles Board of Health. I continued this treatment steadily, following directions to the best of my ability, for a period of eight months, and today find that my cough is entirely disappeared; that I sleep sound throughout the entire night and that my appetite is good. I have no aches or pains and my general condition is as good as it ever was in my life, excepting, of course, that my strength is not as great nor my breathing capacity as good as it was when I was a younger man and before I became sick. I live at 141 East 26th St., Los Angeles.

(Signed)

BENJAMIN HOFFMAN.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 27th day of July, 1910, at my office in the city of Los Angeles, California. (Signed) J. M. PARKER. My commission expires January 2, 1913.

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORTS.

First month—"Very many tubercle bacilli."
Second month—"Many tubercle bacilli."
Third month—"Few tubercle bacilli."
Fourth month—"Very many tubercle bacilli."
Fifth month—"Many tubercle bacilli."
Sixth month—"Few tubercle bacilli."
Seventh month—"Trace of tubercle bacilli."
Eighth month—"No tubercle bacilli."

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